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ideas, is now being carried on—the results of which will form the basis of future communications.

L. D. BRISTOL

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA,

April 28, 1916

QUOTATIONS

BUSINESS MEN WHO WANT THE METRIC SYSTEM

NOTHING gives so much hope that the metric system will some day be adopted in America as the work now being done in its behalf by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. It is their type of support which alone can clinch the case in favor of the simpler standard. The theorists have done their best. They have proved conclusively what saving in time and labor, what gain in foreign trade, would follow upon the adoption of the metric system. Meanwhile, however, the country has been generally given to understand that practical men opposed the change, that they thought it would involve, while it was being made, insuperable difficulties to trade and manufacture. The wholesale grocers are practical men. In countless daily transactions their business would be directly affected by the change; they would have to undergo whatever hardships may accompany the shift in all its early days. And yet the grocers say they want the metric system.

Nor are the grocers content with wanting. They are also doing all they can to hasten the system's adoption, and in the measures they are taking, the country can see what ways may be followed in order to prepare for the change and make it, when it comes, less difficult. In pursuance of a report submitted by a special committee to the convention in Boston, every wholesale grocer is urged to print on the labels of all canned and boxed good not only the weight in English pounds and ounces, but also the metric equivalent. This custom will have two values. It will help to educate the American people in the metric system, and it will begin at once to reap the benefits for American goods abroad, especially in the South American countries, which a general adoption of the metric system promises. Furthermore, the grocers are preparing for their membership

complete and easily used tables of equivalents, and are doing their utmost to show how the first year or two of the change might be rendered less difficult by their use.

Psychologically, also, the study which these practical men are making has its value to help explain why the American passion for liberty has never extended to open revolt against slavery to the old English tables. They show that children everywhere are being given a distaste for the metric system by the way it is presented to them in their study of arithmetic. Since the schoolbooks necessarily present it in relation to its equivalents in English weights and measures, it means no more for them than a new instrument of mental torture. Learned for itself alone, it would offer no more difficulty than the American money system gives the boy who learns it in a day, and almost without trying. Harnessed to the old English equivalents, its true simplicity is not revealed. From this poor start in school days, the American public appears to continue in amazing ignorance of the metric system's real value.

Very few men know, says the report to the grocers, what time it would save in commercial arithmetic and very few know the increasing pressure for its adoption brought by the needs of trade with countries which have it. If this be so, then the grocers' committee's proposal, that to their practical efforts there should be added an organization exclusively designed to educate the public on this subject, ought surely to be furthered.—*The Boston Transcript*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Who is Insane? By STEPHEN SMITH, A.M., M.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Co., 1916.

Not the least remarkable thing about this very readable book is the fact that its author is a nonagenarian. Dr. Smith was the state commissioner in lunacy of New York from 1882 to 1888, and the present work largely embodies his observations during those years, together with the deductions of his long experience concerning the big questions of the prevention and treatment of mental disease.

The word of criticism which might be offered